

should obtain from the National War Labor Board its Form No. 10, and file his application for approval of the proposed increase or decrease on this form with the War Labor Board office for his community, or such office as the Board may have designated. There are severe penalties for any violation of the Salary Stabilization regulations, including the power of The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to disallow as a deduction for income tax purposes all compensation paid to any employee who receives any payment made in contravention of the salary stabilization regulations.

Salary and Wage Stabilization also governs the payment of bonuses. Under War Labor Board regulations a bonus paid in a fixed amount (not based on any percentage of salary) may not be paid in an amount larger than the bonus paid for the same position at the close of the taxable year immediately preceding the current year. If the bonus is computed on a percentage basis, such as 5 per cent of the yearly salary, the percentage cannot be increased over the percentage used in the year immediately preceding. The employer must also have an established practice of customarily paying bonuses. In the event a bonus in a larger amount or based on a larger percentage is proposed, an application for approval must be filed with the War Labor Board. The only exception to this rule is that a \$25 Christmas or year-end bonus was authorized to be paid without approval in 1944 even though the employer has never paid bonuses or did not pay one the previous year. In the case of new employees, they may be paid a year-end bonus without approval equal to that payable to employees doing the same or similar jobs.

## LETTERS †

### Concerning Relative Value of a Physician's and a Taxi Driver's Services: Re California Industrial Accident Commission:

(COPY)

Claremont, California, January 30, 1945.

Los Angeles County Medical Association,  
1925 Wilshire Blvd.,  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
Dear Sirs:

Re: Mrs. Z——, insured by California State Compensation Insurance Fund:

An interesting fact has developed during the care of this patient which I believe should be brought to the attention of three agencies: you, the State Compensation Insurance Fund and the Industrial Accident Commission.

This patient injured her ankle so severely that she had to be hospitalized, but was not so badly hurt but that I could send her over in a local taxi. Much to my surprise, the taxi charged \$2.00 for the trip. I had no recourse but to approve the bill.

However, the point of the matter is that the Industrial Accident Commission allows me \$1.75 for a hospital call and does not allow anything extra for mileage from Claremont to the hospital—yet a taxi company is allowed to charge \$2.00 for merely transporting the patient and rendering no additional service.

Something is wrong with the rates when professional knowledge is worth less than a taxi fare.

Yours sincerely,  
(Signed) MORRILL L. ILSLEY, M. D.

† CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE does not hold itself responsible for views expressed in articles or letters when signed by the author.

### Concerning Rights of Military Colleagues to Practice in California:

(COPY)

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Sacramento 14, California, January 29, 1945.

Secretary, County Medical Society, *Addressed.*

Dear Doctor:

Doctor George H. Kress, Secretary of the California Medical Association has forwarded us a copy of his letter of January 25th relative to the right of Doctors in the Army to practice on civilians.

It has been ruled by the Office of the Attorney General of California that a medical officer not holding a license in the State of California can only practice within the confines of Army reservations or government hospitals, and such officers are not permitted to practice on the civilian population outside of such limitations.

Yours very truly,

FREDERICK N. SCATENA, M. D.  
Secretary-Treasurer

### Concerning Inclusion of Osteopathic Physician's Name in Listing of Doctor of Medicines, in Telephone Directory:

(COPY)

San Francisco 4, January 27, 1945.

California Medical Association, *Addressed.*

Attention: George H. Kress, M.D., Secretary.

Dear Doctor:

I have your letter of January 26th with reference to the listing of an osteopathic physician and surgeon in the telephone directory of the city of ———, in the classified column under "physicians and surgeons, M.D."

It is my opinion that the representative of the Telephone Company who states they have no authority to take Dr. ———'s name out of this column unless the request is made by Dr. ——— himself is correct. The Telephone Company could not assume the burden of determining that each individual listing himself in the directory had held the degree of Doctor of Medicine when a listing in that column was requested.

*Business and Profession Code, Section 2430* provides as follows:

"False assumption of degree or title: False statement on application. Any person is guilty of a misdemeanor who, individually or in a representative or any other capacity, assumes any degree or title not conferred upon him in the manner and by the authority recognized in this chapter with intent to represent falsely that he has received such degree or title or who, individually or in a representative or any other capacity, willfully makes any false statement on any application for examination, license or registration under this chapter."

It would seem that this would be a matter for the Board of Medical Examiners to take up with Dr. ——— as he is apparently violating this section.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) HARTLEY F. PEART  
Legal Counsel, C.M.A.

111 Sutter Street.

### Concerning Disciplinary Procedures on Patient's Complaint to a County Medical Society:

(COPY)

Dear Dr. ———:

We have examined your letter of October 30, 1944, with enclosed patient's statement and have examined the ——— County Medical Society constitution and by-laws.